

MAY 28, 1960

Approved For Release 1999/09/17 : CIA-RDP75

# OF THE WEEK

STATINTL

## AMERICA'S SPY PILOT Prisoner Francis Powers

The No. 1 "war prisoner" at this stage of the "cold war" is a 30-year-old man from the South, Francis G. Powers.

Born in Kentucky, raised in Georgia and Virginia, Mr. Powers is to be tried as a spy by Soviet authorities. He was the pilot of the U.S. reconnaissance plane that the Kremlin boasts was shot out of the sky over Central Russia by a rocket. Mr. Powers, a former Air Force officer, is listed as an employee of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, assigned to the National Space and Aeronautics Administration.

Russia's announcement that Mr. Powers will be "brought to account," presumably means a trial in a Soviet court, with all the fixtures of a Communist propaganda show.

There is little in Mr. Powers' background that seems to fit the pattern of the central figure in a spy trial. He was a good student, an athlete and a popular youth in high school at Grundy, Va., and at Milligan College, Johnson City, Ky. After duty as an enlisted man in the Korean War, he transferred to the Air Force cadet program.

For four years, Lieutenant Powers served as a jet-fighter pilot, always at bases in the United States. In 1956 he resigned his commission. His family, including his wife, believed he was engaged solely in weather and research flights for the Lockheed Corporation.

In the historic controversy now swirling about Francis G. Powers and the flight he made, the future of the 30-year-old flier is full of trouble.

## KREMLIN TROUBLE SHOOTER Russia's New Chief of State

Another important change in the channels of power within the U.S.S.R. appears to be in the making. Leonid I. Brezhnev, one of the new class of post-revolutionary Reds, has stepped in as Chairman of the Presidium, which makes him titular head of the Soviet Union.

Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, one of the last of the Old Bolsheviks, had held the post as an aging, ailing figurehead since 1953. The man who replaces him is regarded as an energetic, fast-moving trouble shooter for Nikita Khrushchev. Brezhnev has come up, fallen and come

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## THE STORY OF ALLEN DULLES AND THE CIA

Americans now know more than ever before about the deadly serious spy game in the world—and who is playing it for the U. S.

They have just learned, for instance, that for the last four years Allen Dulles and the Central Intelligence Agency he heads have been sending planes high over Russia to take photographs.

Mr. Dulles is an old hand at espionage. He began more than 40 years ago in Vienna, before the U. S. got into World War I.

Spying then was more glamorous, less technical. In World War II, Mr. Dulles made the transition from social to slide-rule espionage.

In May, 1943, he sent the first word that the Germans had a rocket-bomb experimental station at Peenemunde. He was the chief U.S. spy in Europe at the time, operating from Switzerland. Among other things, he set up a network of hundreds of agents in Nazi Germany and 10 other countries. He got a special medal for being first to realize German forces in Italy were ready to quit, and helping to arrange their surrender.

Intelligence experts around the world knew the Allen Dulles record. When he joined the CIA in 1951 as Deputy Director, the Soviet newspaper "Pravda" said: "If the spy Allen Dulles should arrive in Heaven through somebody's absent-mindedness, he would begin to blow up the clouds, mine the stars and slaughter the angels."



Allen Dulles

Mr. Dulles became CIA's Director in 1953. The agency had been created by Congress in 1947, to make sure that the U. S. never again would be caught short as it had been at Pearl Harbor. Congressmen were alarmed by revelations that the U. S. had all the information

necessary in 1941 to predict a Japanese attack, but that there was no system to pull all the information together and sound a warning.

Congress gave CIA a broad charter. Only a handful of Congressmen know how much it spends. Few know how many people work for CIA. The best estimates are that CIA itself spends half a billion dollars a year and employs many of the 100,000 or more people who work at U. S. intelligence activities around the world.

An enormous flow of scientific, economic, political and military information crosses CIA desks daily. CIA is building a new 46-million-dollar headquarters outside Washington to house its growing staff.

From the mass of information, CIA prepares a daily intelligence summary for the President, daily briefings for key Government leaders, a half-hour weekly briefing for the National Security Council. These summaries and briefings play an important role when the President, the Cabinet and the National Security Council make big decisions for the nation.

(Related articles on spying, pages 48, 55, 58, 60, 85 and 104.)

New CIA headquarters takes shape in the Washington suburbs

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